





ONDENTS.  
n to all who wish to  
it made grounds, but  
es responsible for the  
ndress to this paper  
by the name of the  
or publication, but as

ularly requested that the general  
be addressed to the  
nd individuals by  
nd inconvenience in  
ness will thereby be

LA MAIL.

DAY, SEPT. 2, 1868.

S "WEDGE."

of the "Wedge" was  
ing inserted by the  
ervice between Con-  
has been time and  
atic terms by most  
ua. A considerable  
ade when the en-  
o most important  
China—the Cham-  
of Hongkong and  
ed to Mr Hart's  
using "direct com-  
them and himself  
predicted that this  
runner of a more  
which had for its  
of Consular officers  
the functions which  
em. We are not  
isibility or other-  
being carried into  
served in a recent  
subject, the future  
in, and impending  
tered the relation  
foreigners, that it is  
with any degree of  
r, will not tend to  
ent of the vast re-  
Under present  
ere can be little  
tendency of throw-  
-alien employees of  
nt—men who are  
bjects, while able  
the protection of  
they were born—  
those of a Consul,  
in many cases  
ce of peace, or the  
e do not reiterate  
duced and with  
ness public are  
ular but confine  
drawing atten-  
the "Wedge,"  
ues a notification  
it, "for the Com-  
in which he sets  
ence of representa-  
ents interested in  
itions of War  
effect that they are  
e frequent "rejec-  
importations by  
the Native Anthro-  
notified, that if  
the Commissioner  
ailed lists of the  
ity of rejected  
ing in their Go-  
ive Bond for their  
mission, every  
be given to their  
ation." Mr Leo-  
hopes that these  
o him before the  
very kind of Mr  
er still of Mr Hart  
ne of such a noto-  
and hardware  
low, and all the  
be swept away if  
onsulted, in place  
difficulties arise,  
rst think of this,  
rate "H. M.'s  
munity, espe-  
be depoted to  
those of Chin-

Justices has dis-  
by which the  
Saint sought to  
was no other  
ship, and thus it  
cesses of law may  
the defendant, for  
it would be  
convenience with  
ney General—a  
which will meet  
to come.

gent writes under  
Shantung was, at  
a due solemnity,  
large number of  
M. 's Consul and  
to the Viceroy at  
Chinese colors,  
power to transmit  
this affair. The  
the command of  
m, which, your  
some time since  
desirous D. Lapraik  
e undergoing ex-  
leave this winter  
to Macao, where  
and then sail to  
that many cabin  
ern home by her  
an interesting ac-  
by the *Tien-pu*,  
ext.

## LOCAL.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr May on the bench. There was only one case of importance, as follows.

MODEL POLICEMEN.—Mr Holmes Granger appeared to answer a summons, at the instance of P. C. 41 (John Walker), in so far as "he did unlawfully assault and beat the complainant," on the night of the 31st ultimo. The case excited considerable interest, and a number of witnesses were examined on both sides.

P. C. John Walker (41), stated that he was on duty at the Chinese Singlong, at 11 on the evening of 31st ultimo, when he heard a noise at the magistrate's; and when there he saw an European constable and four gentlemen, one of whom was the defendant. He heard defendant say "G-d d— the Police; they are more nuisance than they are worth," and got a blow on the face from defendant. Defendant likewise struck Sergt. O'Brien, and again gave him (41) a blow.

Mr May: Fourteen months!

His Worship continued to say that the Police had done anything but the proper thing in the present case, and remarked in strong and severe terms upon the folly and offence of a policeman resorting to violence in the execution of his duty. The moment (said His Worship) that a constable oversteps the bounds of reasonable coercion, and comes into collision with those with whom he deals, he deprives himself of that protection which attaches to him, and it was useless for him to come to a magistrate after having used violence. This matter happened fortunately to be of a trifling nature, but it might have been otherwise. A policeman destroyed his right to protection by conduct such as that in the present case. It was clear that in this matter, it must be confessed the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, which port seems to be the permanent head-quarters of the China Squadron. The old *Acorn* will therefore be put out of commission and disposed of.

The opposition to the S. S. N. Co.'s river steamer appears to be withdrawn.

Captain Cooper who commanded the *Hong-qua*, has been appointed superintendent of the S. S. N. Co.'s Upper Wharf, in the place of deceased Capt. Hale, with Mr Gilroy as assistant; and, speaking of the wharf, we observe that the Company are extending the platform, for a length of 300 feet, up to the new warehouse, which they have constructed out of the iron Godowns formerly on Messrs Dent & Co.'s *Hong-qua*.

Sergt. O'Brien was next called. He was certain that defendant struck Walker (P. C. 41); because he "got part of the blow" himself. Only one blow was struck, so far as he saw. The took defendant into custody, when Inspector Kirby interfered.

His Worship remarked that it did not seem to be a lengthy affair.

Defendant, on being called, said he would state the facts just as they occurred, from the time when he went down to the Chinese Matched to the time when he came away. He went down with Messrs Russell, Percy and McLeod to the exhibition. P. C. 51 met them at the door and advised defendant not to go in, as there was a man in the audience who would insult him; the said gentleman had insulted him (51), who was an officer of the 49th Highlanders; and that it was an officer of the 29th Indian Regiment who had insulted him. On asking P. C. 51 to show him this officer, defendant was led up to Mr Young. Mr Granger (defendant) said to No. 51 that some mistake must have been made, as Mr Young was not a soldier and never had been one. No. 51 said he didn't care. Mr Young denied the imputation, and told his version of the story. No. 51 denied Mr Young's statement, and called him a liar; then, laying down his baton, the policeman deliberately struck Mr Young on the face, when a scuffle ensued. Up to this time (Mr Granger continued), he had nothing to do with the disturbance. P. C. 51 then called upon Mr Granger to witness that he had been insulted; but he said that he could not do so, as he thought the policeman was to blame. At this time another policeman from behind, said: "What do you know about the Police; you d— son of a—?" asked if he (Granger) was to teach them their duties, and took his shirt front by laying hold of him. Defendant turned round and struck the policeman. P. C. 41 followed them; they were then taken up; when Mr Kirby came up, and said, "Let the gentleman alone," to which P. C. 41 said, "I'll see him d— first. This fellow says he's a gentleman; he is a d— b—." Defendant admitted that he tried to get at him again; but was advised by Mr Kirby to leave him alone. Mr Granger concluded his story by saying that he went to the Charge Room and lodged a complaint, and next day he got a summons. That was all he knew about it.

Mark Brien, another constable, was called for the prosecution, and said that he heard the imputation uttered against the Police, and carried the defendant to the Police Station.

The A. A. G. assented.

His Lordship: But points may arise in giving judgment.

Mr Pollard, in the application of Mr Pollard, went into Chambers, on a matter having relation to an order from the Privy Council with reference to the transmission of certain documents on the adjudication of Lyall, Still & Co.'s bankruptcy. The learned Q. C. said he appeared on behalf of Mr Maunck.

Soon after the return of His Lordship from Chambers, the Acting Attorney General appeared in Court, and apologized for his absence by explaining that he thought His Lordship was only going to give judgment on a case already argued, and that therefore his (the A. A. G.'s) attendance was unnecessary.

His Lordship: But points may arise in giving judgment.

The A. A. G. assented.

His Lordship then proceeded with his judgment. He briefly stated the fact of the imputation being laid against the Police, and asked the A. A. G., on the part of the Crown, to name a day for trial of this cause.

The A. A. G.: I would rather, your Lordship, that the question should be argued, as it has been hitherto, as a matter of law. It must stand as such.

His Lordship: I put it to you as a matter of grace and favour. (The A. A. G. maintained a somewhat prolonged silence).

Then as a matter of law it stands?

The A. A. G.: Your Lordship pleases.

His Lordship proceeded. Defendant was proprietor of the *China Mail*. On the 5th and 6th of May, certain statements appeared in that paper, in which Senhor Aranha and Horta were mentioned, and which raised a question as to the Portuguese title to Macao. Communications were opened with prosecutors with the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, and they ended in Her Majesty's Acting Attorney General, without the knowledge of the Government, filing three informations against defendant. It was alleged in them that the articles were written with an intent to destroy peace existing between H. M.'s Kingdom and Portugal. Peltier's case was stated as the precedent for these informations, and defendant's application for leave to justify was opposed.

The A. A. G.: There was nothing of that sort said by me.

His Lordship replied that Mr Pollard, who did oppose the plea, said he acted upon instructions. His Lordship, continuing his judgment, said he understood that it had been agreed to try the case before variance.

Mr Pollard, in explanation, said that no such agreement had been arrived at, but that the trial might have taken place if Mr Hayhurst had made a certain amendment in defendant's plea. Mr Hayhurst averred that he had never undertaken to permit the amendment referred to, by his learned friend.

His Lordship, continuing his judgment, remarked that in opposing this rule, the Attorney General did not suggest that he was not prepared for trial, though he had originated the information, and was not provided with any affidavits.

But what had influenced the Court very much was the more than suggestion that the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

if the Court set down a day for the trial,

## Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."—The Contract Packet "ORISSA" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 4th Sept., at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 3rd Inst. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 3rd inst., until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 4th inst., will be chargeable in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Pictures 7 A.M. on the 4th Inst.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M., on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hong Kong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 4th Inst. will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 7 A.M. on the 3rd Inst., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and in other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

W. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
Hongkong, August 27, 1868.

## Post-Office Notifications.

NOTICE.—For payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the New Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January—all claim to the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the advice to be made good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

## NOTICES.

C H U T - S I N G,  
SAIL MAKER,  
Bridgeman Lane,  
No. 46, UPTONIAE.  
English and American Canvas of the best  
Brands constantly on Hand.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1868.

H. PATTERSON & HANLEY,  
Hous and Ship Plumbers, Copper  
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,  
15, Queen's Road, West, and  
Acheson's Yard, Praya West,  
Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HIS Medicine is universally admitted  
to be the most efficacious remedy  
known to the world. No preparation is so  
suitable to the climate of India and China  
as this fine and invigorating medicine. It  
is particularly adapted to the constitution  
of European ladies, as it is never failing in  
its effects to all diseases peculiar to females,  
while those who are accustomed to the de-  
bilitating effects of the above climate will  
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of tal-  
isman whereby they may insure a restoration  
to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT.  
Orders drawn in the United Kingdom  
upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yoko-  
hama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange  
at which Money Orders are being issued at  
the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700  
Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom  
showing the Counties in which they  
are situated, are hung up for public refer-  
ence at this Office, and also at Shanghai  
and Yokohama.

5.—Applications for Money Orders must  
furnish, in full, the name, and, at least,  
the initial of one Christian name, both of  
the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remit-  
ter or Payee is a Peer or a Bishop, his or-  
dinary title will be sufficient; if a firm, the  
usual designation of such firm, such as  
"Baring Brothers" will suffice; but the  
more term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Ri-  
vington," or the name of a Company trading  
under a title which does not consist of  
the name of the persons composing it, such  
as "Garron Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order  
is to be paid only through a Bank, to  
have the option of giving or withdrawing  
the name of the Payee; in such case, the  
Order will be crossed in the same way that  
Cheques are commonly crossed when that  
are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through  
a Bank, a receipt by any person will be suf-  
ficient, provided the Order be crossed with  
the name of the receiving Bank, and be  
presented by some Person known to be in  
the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money  
Order to be affixed to the Order in the  
place provided for the purpose. If the  
Payee is unable to write he must sign the  
receipt by making his mark in the presence  
of a Witness, who must sign his name, with  
his address in the presence of the Order  
who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order  
desire to receive payment in the Country in  
which the Order was issued, at some other  
Office than that in which the Order was orig-  
inally drawn, the transfer will be granted,  
provided, the Order be inclosed to the  
Postmaster of the Office in which it was  
drawn. In such case a new Order will be  
issued, the Commission chargeable upon  
which will be deducted from the amount of  
the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order  
miscearing or being lost, a duplicate will  
be granted on a written application from  
the Payee, or to renew a lapsed Order.  
The additional Commission in the  
last case will be deducted from the amount  
of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be  
presented with the application for a new  
Order.

11.—On the receipt of a similar applica-  
tion, orders will be given to stop payment  
of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed  
Order. The additional Commission in the  
last case will be deducted from the amount  
of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be  
presented with the application for a new  
Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any  
error in the name of the Remitter or Payee  
should be corrected or that the amount of  
a Money Order should be repaid to the  
Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should

## INTIMATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION.  
OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

ON and after July 1st next, our Price  
of CARTES DE VISITE will be  
reduced to \$5 per dozen, for Cash Only.

Small profits and quick returns—a Cheap  
article is not necessarily Bad.

FLOYD & CO.

Hongkong, June 22, 1868.

13.—Repayment whether of an original,  
or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not  
be made to the remitter until it has been  
ascertained that the advice has been can-  
celled at the Office on which the Order was  
originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be ob-  
tained before the end of the Sixth Calendar  
Month after that in which it was drawn;  
for instance, if drawn in January, payment  
must be obtained before the end of July,  
otherwise the Order will become lapsed,

and a new Order (for which a second  
Commission, to be deducted from the  
amount of the Order, will be charged) will become  
necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the  
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after  
that in which it was drawn, for instance,  
if drawn in January and not paid before  
the end of the following January—all claim  
to the Money will be forfeited, unless,  
under peculiar circumstances, the Post  
Office of the Country in which the Order  
was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order  
whomsoever presented, the paying Office  
will not be liable to any further claim.

If a wrong payment, however, be made owing  
to negligence on the part of any Officer of  
the Post Office, the Postmaster General of  
the Country or Colony in which the negli-  
gence occurs will, if he see fit, require the  
advice to be made good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless  
the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security  
against fraud, and for the better work-  
ing of the system generally will be made  
as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders  
are used by mercantile men, or others,  
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-  
kong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the  
transmission of large sums of money, the  
British or Colonial Post Office, as the case  
may be, will consider the propriety of in-  
creasing the Commission, and will ex-  
ercise the power of wholly suspending for a  
time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

## PORTRAITS.

M R. J. THOMSON is prepared to take

PICTURES, VIEWS and other

PHOTOGRAPHS—Rooms, Commercial

Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

13.—Repayment whether of an original,  
or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not  
be made to the remitter until it has been  
ascertained that the advice has been can-  
celled at the Office on which the Order was  
originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be ob-  
tained before the end of the Sixth Calendar  
Month after that in which it was drawn;  
for instance, if drawn in January, payment  
must be obtained before the end of July,  
otherwise the Order will become lapsed,

and a new Order (for which a second  
Commission, to be deducted from the  
amount of the Order, will be charged) will become  
necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the  
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after  
that in which it was drawn, for instance,  
if drawn in January and not paid before  
the end of the following January—all claim  
to the Money will be forfeited, unless,  
under peculiar circumstances, the Post  
Office of the Country in which the Order  
was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order  
whomsoever presented, the paying Office  
will not be liable to any further claim.

If a wrong payment, however, be made owing  
to negligence on the part of any Officer of  
the Post Office, the Postmaster General of  
the Country or Colony in which the negli-  
gence occurs will, if he see fit, require the  
advice to be made good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless  
the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security  
against fraud, and for the better work-  
ing of the system generally will be made  
as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders  
are used by mercantile men, or others,  
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-  
kong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the  
transmission of large sums of money, the  
British or Colonial Post Office, as the case  
may be, will consider the propriety of in-  
creasing the Commission, and will ex-  
ercise the power of wholly suspending for a  
time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

## NOTICE.

SELLING off at great reduction of  
Prices.

I HE Undersigned offer for Sale at very  
moderate prices a choice Assortment  
of fine flavored French WINES, as:

Genuine CH. H. GIN, in white bottles.

Palatine BRANDY, in 16 squares.

Dutch CURACAO, in stone bottles.

W. PUSTAD & CO.

Hongkong, August 6, 1868.

## NOTICE.

Selling off at great reduction of  
Prices.

I HE Undersigned, being desirous of  
closing Consignments, offer to the  
Public—

3000 cases of CLARETS and French  
WHITE WINES, comprising ordinary,  
good, fine and finest flavored Claret, White  
Wines, Chablis, &c., which they will sell  
at extremely low prices.

Breakfast Claret.

Maryaux MEDOC, \$ 2.75 per dozen.

St. JULIEN, \$ 4.00

St. EMILION, \$ 4.50

Chateaux MARGAUX, \$ 5.00

Dinner and After-dinner Claret.

St. EMILION, \$ 7.00 per dozen.

PONTET CANET, \$ 7.50

VEY CANON, \$ 8.00

CHATAUX LEROU, \$ 10.00

CRUS FELS, \$ 12.00

CHATAUX LAFITTE, \$ 12.00

BLAUME MOATON, \$ 12.00

White Wine.

Haut BRIAN, \$ 10.00

Haut SAUTERNE, \$ 12.00

Haut BARSAC, \$ 14.00

CHATAUX D'YQUEM, \$ 15.00

DE MARQUES DE SURSALUCE, \$ 10.00

CH. CHAMBERTIN, \$ 13.00 per dozen.

CLOS DE VONGT, \$ 13.00 per dozen.

VOLNA, \$ 12.50

POMMARD, \$ 10.00

NUITS, \$ 9.00

BAUNE, \$

Sale.

LY HEAT.  
Non-poisonous LOTION  
and Mosquito Bites  
to give instant relief  
to. To be had only at  
DISPENSARY, 23, Well  
opposite the R. C.  
4, 1868.

SELLING OFF!  
d being about to leave  
to notify that the  
the stock of  
GKS, JEWELLERY,  
GOODS,  
& Continental makers  
from this date at  
DUED PRICES.  
HOCHSTETTER  
1868.

SALE  
Superior Old PORT  
y. Sandeman, Oporto.  
RKA.  
COGNAC.  
Hungarian WINES.  
M. PUSTA & Co.  
1, 1867.

SALE  
Co. CHAMPAGNE  
HOCK & MOSLEH.  
HERRY and PORT  
WHISKY.  
BRANDY.  
caught and bottle.  
ESS STOUT.  
CATER.  
E. WALKER & Co.  
1, 1867.

SELLING OFF!!  
NG OFF!!  
RIFICES!!  
BARGAINS!!

CLAUSSEN  
that they are Selling  
of the undermentioned  
articles, consisting of  
ROCK and Walking  
ATS.

Walking, Shooting  
C COAT'S.

YACHT JACKETS

COAT'S.

THOUSERS.

Anglo and Tweed  
SEERS.

imo TROUSERS.

Linen TROUSERS.

lin VESTS.

Anglo VESTS.

Alpaca VESTS.

and Linen VESTS.

ien VESTS.

CE GOODS, comprising

Broad CLOTHS and

KINS.

SKINS, ANGOLAS,

FLANNELS, of

the Pattern.

ARTS of

Linen FRONTS, &

col SHIRTS

wool and Flannel

UNDER VESTS,

and Lambwool

HOSE.

TTOM HOSE.

Driving GLOVES.

RTS, TIES, Chokers.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

ll and Felt HATS.

est Shapes.

SKS and SHOES.

iking STICKS, Cloth

ESSES.

Fancy SOAPS,

of other GOODS.

CLAUSSEN,

1, 1868.

SALE,

OPERITY on Queen's

occupied by Messrs

Co.

lars, apply to

ARCHER & Co.

1, 1867.

SALE,

IC FEET MANILA

BER, to arrive per

EN FA.

BROTHERS & Co.

1, 1868.

OD in 1 doz. cases.

3, " "

2, " "

1, " "

BIRLEY & Co.

1, 1867.

SALE,

and NAILS, 18 to

St. PIERRE, 1862.

gne, H. PAPER &

E, in Boxes of 1 doz.

RAYNAD & Co.

1, 1866.

LUBIN's Fine AS-

REFUMES.

Reduced Prices, by

LES EUZIERE,

ing Room, Up-stair-

er 4, 1867.

SALE,

18 to 28 oz. Mints

HN. BURD & Co.

1867.

SALE,

APPARATUS, com-

BR & CLAUSSEN,

13, 1868.

CHARLES ABRAHAM

No. 2, Wyndham

Hongkong

FOR SALE.

Ex "HAZELDOW."

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

Silk Dress HATS.

Christy's Black and Drab Felt HATS,

new Shapes.

SIL UMBRELLAS & Walking CANES,

SHIRTS with Linen Fronts and COL-

LS, of the latest Fashions.

For Terms, &c., apply to

U. DUBOST & Co.

Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.

HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing

four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent

\$28 per month.

Apply at the Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.

TWO New and Strong GODOWNS

on Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to

GAVIN THOMPSON,

at Gibb, Lavin, Ison & Co.'s,

Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

STORAGE FOR OPIUM.

THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE

Opium in a first class Granite Godown

on premises situated on Praya Central.

CHARLES LIVINGSTON,

3, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex "Great Republic."

ANDERSON'S Soaps & COACCO.

Ex "Mail Steamer."

Amber MOUTH-PIECES,

Cherry STEMS.

Ex "Slave."

Superior Cavite CIGARS.

BIEFIELD & ZACHARIE.

Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

HOUSES and LANDS.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 10, Shelley Street. Gas

and Water laid on. Rent \$45 per

month.

Apply to

THOS. HOWARD,

Hongkong, August 23, 1868.

TO LET.

THE LARGE Dry GODOWN, situated on

the Praya, next to Messrs Wm. PUSTA

& Co's.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 28, 1868.

TO LET.

THE whole of the upper part of the house

on Pudding's Wharf, at present occupied

by the Undersigned.

Possession on the 15th of Praxino.

THOS. B. CO. & Co.

Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.

RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, si-

tuated on the Rise of the Hill,

Westward, and an easy distance from the

Queen's Road. Apply to

MR. BARRINGTON,

Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, August 29, 1868.

TO LET.

THE OFFICES situated in Queen's Road,

formerly occupied by Messrs LYALL

STILL & Co. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

East Point, June 16, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land

Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-

chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive

the same on STORAGE in First-class

Godowns, with Stables, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,

East Point Godown.

Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in

Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough

view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,

East Point Godown.

Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

